

# THE BRITISH WHIG,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY,

ON FRIDAY PER QUO ANTE.

BY E. J. BARKER, M. D.

VOL. IV.

KINGSTON, U. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1835,

NO. 30

### THE BRITISH WHIG,

A SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL, devoted to Commercial and Political information, is published every Tuesday and Friday evenings by Dr. Barker, Editor and Proprietor, at his Office in Rear Street next door to the Commercial Hotel.

Advertisements—Six lines and under 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing.

Orders for every kind received in payment.

\* No letters taken in, except from Agents, unless POST PAID.

### Letter Press Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch, upon terms unprecedentedly low in Upper Canada.

\* All work to be paid for within three months after execution.

Kingston, Aug. 1835.

### Family Grocery & Provision Store.

PATRICK EGAN, offers for sale in the premises in the Market Square, lately occupied by Mr. Scanlan, a well selected assortment of Teas, Groceries, Spices, Tobacco, Stone Ware, Corn Brooms and almost every article in the Provision & Grocery Line, at extremely low prices—having purchased his goods himself, for Cash only, in the Montreal and New York markets.

Market Square, Oct. 20th, 1835. 23

### CORN BROOMS & WHISKS.

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscriber, 50 dozen Corn Brooms & Whisks.

PATRICK EGAN.

Market Square, Oct. 20th, 1835. 23

### TO FARMERS.

CASH paid for Produce of every description, by PATRICK EGAN.

Market Square, Oct. 20th, 1835. 23

### PRODUCE RECEIVED.

A few Boxes just received and for sale by the Subscriber.

PATRICK EGAN.

Market Square, Oct. 20th, 1835. 23

### STONE WARE.

FLOWER POTTS, Milk Pans, Churns, Cream and Pickling Jars, and every description of Stone Ware for sale by PATRICK EGAN.

Market Square, Oct. 20th, 1835. 23

### TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DIGO, Logwood, Salt Petre, Pearl Ash, Arraot, Sal Eratus, Nutmegs and Spices of every kind, ground and whole, kept for sale by PATRICK EGAN.

Market Square, Oct. 20th, 1835. 23

### APPLES.

Few barrels of Genesee Pippins, for sale by PATRICK EGAN.

Market Square, Oct. 23rd, 1835. 21

### TOBACCO & SNUFF.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, Mrs. G. B. Miller's & Lorillards Fine Cut Tobacco, in 1, 2, & 8 oz. papers. Do. Macarobay, Scotch, Rappee and American Snuffs.

PATRICK EGAN.

Market Square, Oct. 23rd, 1835. 24

### TO SADDLERS.

WANTED by the Subscriber, three or four Journey Saddle makers, who can have work either by the year or month. Also, a steady young lad, from 12 to 14 years of age.

H. HAIGHT.

Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1835. 29

### BROOMS.

FOR SALE, at the Subscriber's Leather Store, 50 doz. Flat and round Corn Brooms, 10 doz. Superior Grass & Cradle Styles, 200 lbs. Salt, fresh from the works, 50 doz. Mackarel.

\* Cash paid for Hides, Sheep & Calf Skins.

WILLIAM FORD.

Market Place, Kingston, July 14th, 1835. 47

### THE SUBSCRIBER

now receiving Puncheons of Molasses, Mackarel, Tin and Cut Nails, Soap and Candles, Mustard, Snuff and Tobacco, with a variety of seasonal goods.

Intending purchasers will find his stock embracing a great assortment of almost every staple article required for a country trade, at uncommonly low prices and liberal terms.

T. MACNIDER.

Kingston, Nov. 9, 1835. 29

### Fresh Importations.

CONTAINING A GENERAL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, begs to inform the public that he has received, by the regular traders from GREAT BRITAIN,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS

The above line, which having been carefully selected by himself in the

ENGLISH MARKETS,

CASH, feels confident, that every article will be of the best in its kind, and the prices found as low as those of any importing house in the trade in Upper Canada.

J. H. GREER.

N. B. The lowest price invariably appears in the figures on each article.

Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1835. 29-610

### Pounded Hogs.

One pound kept by the Subscriber, 2d concession from the Government, are three large white hogs, which have been pounded a fortnight to-day. This is to give notice, that unless these hogs are redeemed by Saturday next, they will be sold at the pound charges.

S. ANNING.

Market of Kingston, Nov. 10, 1835. 29

JUST received, and for sale by the Subscriber, English Mould Candles, Starch, Blue, Liver-pool Soap, White ditto.

20 Brels. North Shore Herrings, With a variety of seasonable Dry Goods.

T. MACNIDER.

Kingston, Oct. 26th, 1835. 25

### NOTICE.

Office of Ordnance, Kingston, 31st October, 1835.

TO BE LET for a term of years with the right of resuming the same, (if required for the Public service), the small Dwelling House lately occupied by the Guard at Prescott, or the same will be let by the year.

Persons willing to enter into an agreement for the same will be required to give security for the due fulfillment of the Lease, when immediate possession might be obtained.

Tenders will be received at this Office addressed to the respective Officers of the Ordnance until the 20th November next. 27

### Fresh Arrivals.

JUST landing, by the Subscriber, from the Iroquoia and Dolphin Barges, now lying at the Ottawa Company's Wharf—

20 Hds. bright Muscovado Sugar.  
5 " Double refined Loaf do.  
30 Chests assorted Twankay, Young Hyson and Bohea Teas,  
6 Puncheons fine flavored Jamaica Rum,  
5 Pipes Cognac Brandy, Otard Dupuy & Co's brand.  
6 Pipes Hollands,  
2 " fine old Port Wine,  
3 " East India Madeira,  
6 Hds. Brown and Gold Sherry,  
2 Pipes L. P. Tenerife,  
30 Quarter Casks Bordeaux Vinegar,  
6 Barrels Cod Oil,  
150 Boxes Liverpool Soap,  
100 " Poland Starch,  
3 ton New Cod fish,  
20 Barrels North Shore Herrings,  
20 " Mackarel,  
100 Boxes Digby Herrings,  
20 Barrels Stockholm Pitch, Tar & Rosin,  
150 Coils fresh Liverpool Rope,  
26 Assorted Anchors, from 44 lb. to 3 cwt.

With a general assortment of Ship Chandlery.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

Kingston, Oct. 31, 1835. 27

### THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL at all times pay CASH for good Merchantable Wheat, at his Mill, Waterloo; and at his Store House (upon the Hon. John Kirby's Wharf,) for any quantity of Pork and Potash.

G. W. YARKER.

Kingston, October 23rd, 1835. 23

### FOR SALE AT MONTREAL.

ON terms very favorable, Fourteen Bauxaux, capable of carrying 250 barrels of Flour, all in excellent order and condition. Apply (if by letter, post paid,) to

H. F. ESPERANCE.

Griffin Town, Montreal, Nov. 1835. 276m

### TO BE SOLD.

THE MATERIALS OF THE BLOCK HOUSE AT PRESCOTT.

Office of Ordnance, Kingston, 31st October, 1835.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, from persons desirous of purchasing the same, addressed to the respective Officers of the Ordnance Kingston, until the 20th November next.

### Board & Lodging.

WANTED, in a respectable Family in Kingston, Board and Lodging for two single gentlemen, during the winter. Apply to the Editor.

Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1835. 29

### NOTICE.

THE Wine Vaults of the Subscriber are now replenishing with Blackburn's East India Madeira, in pipes, hds. and quarter cases.

Also, genuine Old Port in the wood, via Newfoundland.

T. MACNIDER.

Kingston, Nov. 9, 1835. 29

### Indian Rubber Shoes.

JUST Received and for Sale, 100 pairs of Indian Rubber Shoes.

J. MURRAY.

Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1835. 29

### Cash paid for Hides.

FIVE DOLLARS per 100 lbs. paid for Hides, and the highest price given for Calf & Sheep Skins, by J. MURRAY.

Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1835. 29

### THE BRITISH WHIG.

KINGSTON, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, 1835.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Charleston ship Napier, captain Lucas, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 8th October inclusive, the last previous having been to the morning of the 7th. They contain very little intelligence of interest.

The previous accounts of the good effect produced in Spain by the change of ministry are confirmed. The Madrid Gazette of the 28th Sept. contains the decrees appointing the new ministers. M. Mendizabal being president of the council, or premier. By another decree all the penal enactments of Count Torono against the juntas are repealed, and a general amnesty is declared. The Junta of Corunna has presented an address to the queen regent declaring its intention to dissolve, having full confidence in the new ministry. That of Galicia has officially announced its dissolution, and the others were expected to do the same. That of Barcelona has announced its intention to co-operate with the government against the Carlists. The merchants in Madrid have opened a subscription for raising 3000 men to act against the Carlists in Navarre; M. Mendizabal headed the list with 50,000 reals. A reinforcement of 10,000 men was to be sent immediately to the army of the north. During the night of the 28th Don Carlos arrived unexpectedly with seven battalions at Armentia, within a league of Vittoria, to the great alarm of inhabitants. Generals Cordova and Espeleta had effected their long

desired junction. The cortes was to assemble on the 16th of October. A remittance of 60,000 pounds had been received in London from M. Mendizabal, to meet certain bills drawn by the Spanish government, touching the payment of which there had been some difficulty; this had a good effect on the Spanish funds. In short, the appearance of affairs in that kingdom is more favorable than it has been at any time since the beginning of the civil war.

Advices had been received from Greece to the 8th of September. The disease at Athens had much abated, but the whole country was suffering much from drought.

The most positive assurances are given that the intentions of Austria upon all subjects, are eminently pacific.

The death of Don Telesforo du Truebay Cosio is announced. He was the author of several middling novels, the best of which is Sandoval the free mason and of some plays. He died at Paris. He was at one time an extensive contributor to the Metropolitan Magazine.

The Dublin Trades' Union have resolved not to hold any political meetings for twelve months, in order not to embarrass the O'Connell ministry.

The king and queen of Belgium embarked for Calais on the 7th of Oct.

The duke de Nemours arrived at the Tuileries on the 5th of Oct. from England.

The infirmary attached to the Millbank penitentiary was destroyed by fire on the night of the 7th Oct. At one time, strong fears were entertained that the whole building would be consumed. Several portions of it were pulled down to arrest the flames. No lives were lost. The prisoners were assembled in the yards, under a strong escort of police and military, in readiness for removal, should the building be destroyed.

Rumors were in circulation of an intended marriage between prince Adalbert of Prussia, and one of the grand duchesses of Russia—a young lady of fourteen—and in consequence of this marriage, it was said, the kingdom of Poland was to be erected into an independent monarchy, under the guarantee of the powers by which it was dismembered—the young couple to be king and queen. The enormous expenses incurred by the Russian emperor in keeping up his military establishment in Poland, are assigned as his reason for looking favorably on the project.

### FRANCE.

There is very little news from this kingdom. The king and queen of Belgium were expected at Paris by the 10th or 12th of October.

The English conservative journals insist upon it, that the king of France is heart and soul with the Holy Alliance in policy and feeling. The French opposition papers are equally positive that a serious disagreement exists in the cabinet, between Messrs. Thiers and Guizot, which it required all the tact and management of the king to prevent from breaking into an open rupture. The protestantism and strong religious feelings of the former, are the liberal (alias infidel) sentiments of the latter, are said to be the cause.

Disaffection is said to exist very extensively in the army.

The physician who had charge of Fieschi, has pronounced him thoroughly cured of his wounds.—Morey, one of his supposed accomplices, had refused all food for three days, and was attempting to starve himself to death. Suicides were exceedingly frequent in Paris and its vicinity.

Admiral de Rigny is spoken of as the new minister to England.

### SPAIN.

The latest date from Madrid is the 25th September. The news is not without importance, if true. A despatch received at the Spanish embassy in London, announces that the juntas had submitted and sent in their adhesion to Mr. Mendizabal.—The ministry was completely organized, General Alava having accepted the premiership, and General Almodovar having been appointed minister of war. The cortes were convoked for the 17th of October. The Count Las Navas, who, it may be remembered, was marching on Madrid in the head of a considerable force, had halted, and declared his adhesion to the new ministry. Letters from Barcelona of the 27th state that the town was perfectly quiet, and the citizens in as friendly a temper as could be expected from whom and M. Mendizabal, they had perfect confidence.

The head quarters of Don Carlos, on the 26th, were at Naulares near Vittoria, the greater part of his army lining the left bank of the Ebro.

No engagement appears to have taken place since the affair of the 11th, although there are numerous reports of skirmishes—all no doubt much exaggerated, since they do not seem to have led to any result.

General Eraso died of consumption, at Estella, on the 22d of Sept. His death is represented as a considerable loss to Don Carlos, as he was popular with the troops, although not a man of much talent.

### PORTUGAL.

Letters and papers to the 25th of September had been received from Lisbon. The anniversary of the death of Don Pedro was celebrated on the 21st with great solemnity. The differences of the queen and the widowed empress as also those of the former and her ministry, are said to have been amicably adjusted. The cabinet have agreed it is said, to sign the contract for the queen's marriage with prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg. The government was still engaged in cancelling the paper money; "titulos," treasury bonds, &c. to the amount of thirteen hundred thousand pounds had been destroyed. The country was tranquil and trade and agriculture were in a prosperous condition.

Don Miguel had removed to Venice, ostensibly on a visit to his sister the princess of Beria, but it is surmised with hostile intentions. Before leaving Rome he issued a protest against the sales of the forfeited church domains, declaring that he will not acquiesce when he regains possession of his throne. The sales, nevertheless, were going on actively, and purchasers displayed no anxiety as to the goodness of their titles.

A great spirit of enterprise seems to have sprung up among the merchants and capitalists of Lisbon and Oporto, exceeding even the liberality and energy of the government in all objects tending to the public good.

### GERMANY.

The grand review at Kalsch having terminated, the conference at Toplitz is now the general theme of continental rumor and speculation. The latest intelligence from the place of meeting bears date September 25, at which time an almost innumerable multitude of great people from emperors down to simple excellencies, had arrived, and were crowded together in a most promiscuous fashion. The emperor of Austria plays the host for all the monarchs and members of royal families, at an immense expense per diem. He has at least a hundred splendid carriages each with four horses, coachmen, footmen, postillions, &c. which are placed at the absolute command of the illustrious guests. The German papers speculate with great confidence on the adoption by the members of the conference of some measure equivalent to a general disarmament.—Although in the extent to which such a desirable measure may be carried, there may be some misapprehension yet it is satisfactory to find, as all accounts appear to testify, that the tendencies of these sovereigns, who hold the power of life and death so largely in their hands, are decidedly of a pacific character. Russia, perhaps, is the only power which seriously thinks that it can gain any thing by a war, though, perhaps, in truth, it has as much reason to dread a convulsion as any other. Austria, in this work of peace, much to her credit, takes a leading part.

### HOLLAND.

The approaching session of the States General is looked forward to with much interest. It seems that many gave subjects are pressing upon the attention of the delegates, among which are the loud complaints of the agriculturists, the question of the personal taxes which have recently given rise to popular commotion, and the interests on the Belgian portion of the debt. Upon most of these matters the government is trying to conciliate, or offering to compromise. The king has given to the agriculturists increased protection against the introduction of foreign corn; pledges have been given, which it is understood, will be redeemed during the session.—As regards the dispute with Belgium, the court is less explicit, and perhaps necessarily so, for the intentions of the great powers, from whose arbitration so much is expected, cannot with any certainty yet be divined. The Dutch papers are, however, confident that the present state of things will not be suffered to continue. The Chambers, it is thought, will require explanations upon the situation of the foreign affairs of the country. Those papers state that the Dutch were still strengthening the fortifications at Mastricht, but that the regulations regarding the intercourse of the inhabitants with the country people had been a good deal relaxed.

MY DEAR MR. JEFFERS.

I sincerely trust that my idle badinage has not hurt your feelings. I want to see you to-night. By the bye, "if you play with bows, you must expect to meet with rubbers." I leave town on Monday, and I hereby give you a carte blanche to say what you like until my return. Fair retaliation I shall think no harm—quite as severely as you please.

Yours truly,

EDWARD J. BARKER.

Nov. 7, 1835.

To the most mighty, most puissant, most valorous, most flagrant, most scientific, most price-fighting, Big Editor of the unequalled Big-British, Big-Whig, Regulator of Kingston, Censor of Toronto, Topographer to the District of Prince Edward, Superintendent of the North West Rail Road, Inspector of the Rive au Canal, and certain and supreme pledge to His Majesty's Government, who is to be most thanksgiving to the Legislature of Upper Canada as a boon from His Majesty, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

MY VERY DEAR DOCTOR,

I wish you had not made me the apology which precedes this humble address to your High Mightiness. That you should descend so low in order to conciliate the humble admirer of your most potent genius, has softened down my poor Irish heart, and taken the necessary edge off my good grey goose quill.

Your request, that I would be "as severe as possible," was your master piece of roguesy; as you well knew, it would be the surest way to render my wrath powerless. For how irritating it must be, that you should attempt to fright me with a pop-gun! and how ridiculous in you to call it "a great gun!" Oh! if you had not made your humble submission—but no matter—I must still strive to talk to you a little.

Before I begin, allow me to remark upon a term or two, that I may not be more severe than I intend. And first, of the delicate term "black-guard;" and its most delicate derivatives, "black-guarding," "black-guardism," "black-guardianism," "black-guarding," "filthy, or obscene, or smutty talk." And therefore, when I first heard that Mr. Hagerman was a first rate man at "black-guarding" in court, I was astonished! I could not imagine how a man of his high standing could descend to such kind of language; or how any Court could suffer it. But when I became better informed, I found that in this country, the person designated "a black-guard," means no such kind of man; that it only means a man eminent for scolding by wholesale and retail; and that the subject matter of his scolding is called "black-guarding" or "black-guardism;" and it is in this less obnoxious, Canadian sense, I am to be understood as using the term.

Now for another term. In my last communication, I have done away with egotism. In this I would speak of boasting. When that most ingenious of all boasters—the great Adam Thom, began in his superlative way, to boast in Montreal, you began to boast in Kingston. I, at the time being a very humble, unassuming, modest man, was quite astonished that the community would or could bear with you! But when I saw the consequence—that through this same boasting you had soon become great men—that is to say—Adam Thom said "Doctor Barker is a great man," and Dr. Barker said "Adam Thom is a great man," and so you both became "great men!!!" I perceived the extraordinary advantages of a man's being able to praise himself.

Moreover, when I saw, notwithstanding the delicacy-shocking nature of your boasting, that the people actually seemed to believe you, (at least the opaque portion of them) I began to boast too. And you know, when you asked me "how I could boast so?" I simply replied that when I saw you & Co. boast in such a way, and that the people appeared to believe you, I thought I would begin and boast too, and see if they would not also believe me, who (as I most modestly say) have since, and before you were born, been acknowledged to be so far superior to you all! But—stop—I fear I am mistaken. Was it not you and George Gurnett that labored so effectually to make each other "great men!" So that now, with such illustrious examples before me, if I should boast, I shall only fall in with the fashion—a fashion you at least cannot—ought not—to condemn. Besides, you know I never think I can do anything until I have done it. And you should consider that when any thing is done, it is no longer a matter of either opinion or reality—it is a matter of history.

It is plain that if what a man can do, becomes matter of history, and if what he did took place in countries where color & necks were neither cabbage-stumps nor cabbage-stalks—and of course, the heads that were set upon them, were not "cabbage heads;" in such a case, can he be called boasting for a man to say, "he can do," what he has so often done before! To be sure: if a self-concocted fellow-should say "he could do" things which he never did; and should say so in a place where there were none but cabbage-head editors to examine his pretensions—the case would otherwise.

[Now, as to the term "black-guard," in its Canadian sense, YOU are acknowledged on all hands to be the greatest blackguard in all Upper Canada!!! And this was one of the respects in which I acknowledged that great you excelled little

me. Why my dear Doctor, the people are all actually afraid of you! But it is not with the same kind of fear as that with which they regard me.

The fear with which they regard you, I know not how to describe! Indeed they hardly know themselves. I have heard them make use of so many similitudes, that no single one would seem sufficient to explain it!

If a hog should wallow in the mire, and run through the streets, every cleanly person would run out of its way, as it is plain, if it should run "hilt" against them, they would become bedaubed, and share in its filth—such a fear some pretend to have of you! Others appear to regard you with the same fear they would have of a set of "devils" brandishing their (Ancient) blacking-balls, and ready to stamp detraction and infamy on all who came within their reach!—Certain it is, you do not labor most unconscionably, as well as most unmercifully;—and you do it so broadly, so coarsely, so vulgarly, that no one can mistake your meaning. It is as plain to the most unlearned as to the most learned. The most remote man in the province under-tands who you mean, as well as the person does himself, or his most particular associates! Therefore the fear they regard you with, approaches to horror! No one who receives your thrust, whatever he may say to the contrary, ever forgives you; except indeed, it be that good natured creature called—myself. However, the world's appetite for scandal is such, that it keeps you (and I suppose will continue to keep you) in public notice—in spite of the world!

I will however, give you another (superlatively modest) "However"—and it is this. Perhaps you cannot help it—not having (as I modestly say) my abilities. Now do hear me: don't turn your "tail foremost" like the Dutch man's horse. When you find out what I intend, you will not be as angry as I fear you are at this [reading] moment.

When I wish to paint a character, the colors I lay on are so fine—the tints are so exquisite—the touches of my pencil are so delicate—or, if I seize on the culprit, though it be as with the grip of death—or yet, if I castigate him—though one eye should be maddened to distraction at the exhibition of his own picture; the other is fascinated by its colorings. Or, though he may shriek for agony within my death-grip, yet he feels my hands so increased in silken gloves, that he feels half honored. Or, though my castigation may cut him to the heart, as well as to the bone—he sees the unequalled quantity of my unequalled lash is such, that he is as much tempted to merriment, as madness by his ridiculous position! Oh, my modesty—how dost thou embarrass me!

Hence when I get my joint stock subscribed for—when I get my press, and my Hibernian army of types enlisted; I shall form my "columns" with such deliberative management—I shall range them in such orders of battle, that their fascinations, as well as their force, shall be irresistible! I shall continually obtain subscribers and never lose any!!!

Do not you remember an instance a few days ago? I had given but a few wavings of my moon-fledged pinions. I had risen but a little above the common-place conversational—and on just looking over my left shoulder, lo! there I saw a set of cabbage-head editors, each making a catch at my inspirations mantle! But, indeed, it fell not on one of them. Even its very little elevation rendered it too high for their catch. And then—then what? Why a general cry of "our grasp!"

And how shall it be when I ascend into my climatical region? When exalted on my popular throne? When reclining among my stars and comets? I shall see the cabbage-head editors rolling their clouds of calumny, far beneath my feet. Yes! yet lowly still, I shall see them (and YOU among the rest!) wallowing among mire and mud—striving to select your filthy missiles—which your feeble hands shall not be able to shove higher than your own muddy "pates;" while I, from my exalted station, shall consume one by some comet's eccentric flash—and yet another, by hurling some star of genius at his devoted press—until—"press, types (Editors) and all" shall vanish before my influence—"like the baseless fabric of a vision!" They say that honey cures the sting of a bee; and that the juice of nettles is "the sovereignest thing on earth" to cure the sting of nettles; and, you know a nettle is a "Stinger." My morsel of modest, self-defending praise, seemed to set you crazy; I hope this double dose will bring you to yourself again.

I say again I cannot—I mean, I do not wish to be too severe with you; and therefore do not wish to take you up on that clummiest of all clummiest, which appeared in one of last week's papers. It was not any thing forcible in your clumsy thing that vexed me. It was because I wanted force. It was because with a thing possessing neither force nor elegance, you presumed to meet me in the editorial field.

Surely it must be some Scotch Panchy doth that gilded you into such Don Quixotic bearing—that furnished you with such a rusty, blunt and pointless weapon—that mounted you on such a miserable Rosinante—that tempted you thus to dare

The force of Pegasus.

While fresh from Parnassus!

Do not you know "it is a maxim in philosophy, that what has once happened, may happen again!"

In battle shock,  
Go charge a rock—  
But charge not me.

Rest assured that, without spear in rest, or brandished weapon—before the force of my Pegasus, both man and mare—Rosinante and her master (as once before) would both go down! Only I do not wish to be as severe as you so kindly give me privilege, I would say

Not a laugh could you raise throughout the whole town, Your joke was so clumsy—it put itself down.

You wretchedly mimic'd the great Adam Thom—  
To unsully his honor, this shot is sent from

THE [GREAT] GREAT GUN OF KINGSTON,  
ROBERT JEFFERS.

Kingston, Nov. 12, 1835.

N. B. I have run so hard up-hill, to overtake my modesty, that I am out of breath. Let me rest—mind, I have your word pledged before a gentleman, that you will not notice, or answer this. You committed the first assault.

P. S. My Dear Doctor,—I hope my superlative abilities have not "hurt your feelings." I should be extremely sorry to throw so partly a man—such "a marvellous proper man" into a consumption. What would the town do? If I have given you any offence (jokes apart) in any part of this hasty, midnight production, pass it over, and oblige R. J.

[P. S. I leave your paper to-day, I cannot allow you any privilege of being severe, or otherwise. By the bye—it would be a profitable speculation to invest capital in the WHIG, i. e. by my being joint uncontrolled Editor. I could get 600 additional subscribers for any paper. This would allow me a decent salary, and the proprietor a decent profit, besides the immense advertising that must accrue to any paper which I may edit. I should sweep the high—you would exterminate the low—we should sweep the world before us!!! There are high things which you are better fitted for than most men. Sheer modesty, as well as justice, forces this last sentiment, at a quarter to 4 o'clock, A. M.]

I'm just half asleep, tho' my powder's not wetted  
When I'm "wide awake" be sure you shall get it.

### BOARDERS.

THREE or FOUR respectable young men can be accommodated with Board, at a respectable family residence, in the most central part of the Town. Apply at this Office.

Kingston, Nov. 13th, 1835. 30-1f

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS.